means of travel is thrown aside. The danger this government would run in adopting such a sugestion is apparent. Any ship not so designated would be admittedly open to illegal attack. This point is made strikingly clear in the

The note reflects the progress of submarine development in its statement that "it is possible and practicable to conduct submarine operations in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." This is shown, it says, by "the events of the last two months," the reference undoubtedly being to the Armenian and similar cases in which submarines showed their ability to halt ships in the manner of ordinary war vessels.

In the first Lusitania note the opposite was believed to be true. At that time guns mounted on the decks of submarines had not been used to any extent, and this government asserted that it was "practically impossible" for submarines to comply with international law in overhauling merchantmen and exercising the right of visit.

Believe Controversy Ended. The note reflects the progress of sub-

Believe Controversy Ended.

Universal opinion here is that the Universal opinion here is that the controversy with Germany over neutral rights is at an end and will not be resumed. The only event of importance that can possibly happen, officials say, is such an overt act as the present note characterizes as "deliberately unfriendly." That will mean an immediate severance of relations and possibly hostilities.

that would demand the recall of Am-bassador Gerard is a matter that offi-cials are not altogether ready to decide. A certain delicacy is felt about pre-

ty except in cases where the vessel is armed for offensive action or "repeatedly attempts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit," has already been stated to fall cutside the range of legal warfare.

Several nice points are raised in this connection. The phrase "for the purpose of visit" was inserted intentionally, it is said by officials, to cover the case of a submarine that attempts to halt a merchantman to sink her, even after the passengers have been allowed to take to the boats. It has been held that leaving passengers "to the mercy of the sea" in small boats does not meet the requirement that they be "removed to a place of safety."

The Excelor of the Seas.

In the conflict by the President's firm insistence on Germany's abiding by the laws of civilization in her methods of the country may demand.

We have drawn a line across which deermany must not step. Presumably there will be a German answer in writing to this note; but the answer that ever action may result from the policy expressed in the new note.

Excepts from editorials of leading passengers "to the mercy of the sea" in small boats does not meet the requirement that they be "removed to a place of safety."

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The final word of diplomacy has obtained that leaving passengers "to the mercy of the sea" in small boats does not meet the requirement that they be "removed to a place of safety."

The Excelor of the Seas.

The final word of diplomacy has obtained the will be a German and safety of the country may demand.

We have drawn a line across which deermany must not step. Presumably to this note; but the answer that ever action may result from the policy there will be a German and safety of the country may demand.

We have drawn a line across which deermany must not step. Presumably to there will be a German and safety of the country was demand.

We have drawn a line across which deer many must not step. Presumably to there will be a German and safety of the country was the time the proposed for

For Freedom of the Seas.

United States to secure the expressed the hope that some-might be accomplished along lines during the present war.

government is convinced that they are able to prevent such occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania, and it will look on any failure to do so as an indication of hostile intent.

the much abused and much misread spoilation and the Alabama claims, this sonnection the hope is expressed account may stand for a number of years, but there it will remain until it is paid.

Boston Post.

Boston Post.

Boston Post.

look on any lattire to do so as all indication of hostile intent.

Count von Rernstorff, German Ambassador, went to the State Department to-day for his official copy of the new American note, although he had received an unofficial outline of its consideration. The state of the constant of the constant

The ambassador has had no com-munication with his Foreign Office on its view of the note, but his purely its view of the note, but his purely personal view is that the communica-tion will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation still is left open for amica-



"If J. Weldon Wycoff should hit the right field wall at the Polo Grounds and win a safety razor he wouldn't have a bit of use for it."

If some one handed Heywood Broun a complete glossary of baseball slang he wouldn't have a bit of use for it. He finds a lot of entertaining words in English. He uses several of them on this morning's Sporting Page.



The Tribune

First to Last-the Truth : News-Editorials-Advertisements

WILSON'S STAND WINS APPROVAL OF U.S. EDITORS

Wide Approbation of His Firmness Expressed and Support Promised.

ULTIMATUM TERM GENERALLY APPLIED

Country That Does Not Want War Will Fight if It Must, Is Feeling.

President Wilson's representations to brushes aside the irrelevancies of the Berlin is editorial comment throughout last German note and also abendons the model of diplomatic phraseology, the third note to Germany is termed sub-

A certain delicacy is felt about preparing for that eventuality as if it were expected. At the same time, it is pointed out that the attitude of the United States is clearly defined in the recent correspondence with Germany.

The sinking of any vessel without previous warning and the removal of passengers and crew to a place of safety, except in cases where the vessel is med for offensive action or "repeating that the conflict by the President's firm against the imperial Germany and the conflict by the President's firm action against the imperial Germany and the president and take such into the conflict by the President's firm against the imperial Germany and the president and take such into the conflict by the President's firm against the imperial Germany action against the imperial Germany and the president and take such into the conflict by the President's firm against the imperial Germany action against the imperial Germany action against the imperial government as the dignity and safety

with the United States to secure the freedom of the seas, and recalled that the two nations since the day of Benjanin Franklin had stood together for this principle. The German governments principle. The German governments upon Germany reach their irreforces

Even the unnecessary and rather unis short and to the point. "It can," says Secretary Lansing. "Much can be done at once toward the maintenance of this principle. Not only can it be done, but the United States will insist seas and again suggests mediation on with the control of the seas and again suggests mediation on with the control of the seas and again suggests mediation on with the control of the seas and again suggests mediation on with the control of the seas and again suggests mediation on with the control of the season and again suggests mediation on with the control of the season and the seaso ficials to reflect the absence of Bryan fluence. Although the ex-Secretary as never responsible in any large easure for the actual drafting of the ecoding.

guish between hostile acts in which final, so far as the American conten-lives are lost and those in which the tions of law and right are concerned. damage is to property only, but classes all together as violations of neutral rights affecting American citizens. There is little idea, however, that the cussion is closed. There now can be cussion is closed. There now can be cussion is closed. There now can be country should be induced to take anal step, such as the recalling of an abassador, because of, a property loss hich could be adequately repaired by a apology and offer of indemnity. If any violations became a practice the case would be altered, but loss of merican lives is considered the only mediate danger.

cussion is closed. There now can be used to select the data of the duty of press and no doubt of the duty of press and that is to accept the stand taken by our government, without cavil or reservation to give the government lives is considered the only mediate danger. no doubt of the duty of press and chord as did the other two documents, attention of the German government

Chicago Herald. President Wilson's third note is admirable alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disguises not the offence and it reviles not the offence. Woodrow Wilson has spoken for every one of the 100,000,000 Americans worthy of the name. In a great national crisis he has voiced the soul of the American people in words courteous and candid, entirely friendly and entirely firm, re-calling the rulers of a nation whose friends we have ever been to the course of duty and honor.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is a great American charter of ghts. It is broader than any specific rights. It is broader than any specific act or event in the scope of principles it enunciates. It is the declaration representing to the last word the sentiment of a free people who know their rights, have determined to defend them and though desirous of avoiding trouble have the courage to face it "without compromise and at any cost."

Cleveland Leader.

"he tone and meaning of the American reply to the latest note from the imperial government of Germany cannot be mistaken or obscured. No anxiety to read hopefulness in the carefully chosen words of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing serve to port. They are a warning which is none the less impressive because of the moderation of its phraseology and the friendliness of its spirit. An issue of the gravest character passes from Washington to Berlin. The government has taken with the cordial approval and whole-hearted ment of the United States has gone as They are a warning which is of the gravest character passes from Washington to Berlin. The govern-ment of the United States has gone as ment of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the President. It will sustain him to the end. tain him to the end.

Baltimore American.

what follows. The note sets forth that if a belligerent finds itself unable to retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutral lives, humanity as well as justice demand that the practice be discontinued. Should Germany persist in its practices and should there be a repetition of the acts made subject of complaint, therese acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly. The adication at the state of the state of

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

that we are displeased. It contains no threat and suggests no penalty. It is a polite appeal to friendship and a suggestion that we have the law on our side, whether we have the means and disposition to enforce the law or not. The latest note is much more mild than the first. After reading the closing paragraph of the note published this morning we are compelled to conclude that the closing paragraph of by it as one man.

the first note meant nothing whatever to those who wrote it.

Is this nation going to sit back quietly and accept as inevitable what-ever may happen? The least that could be done in the event of a repe-

war. No one in this country who is sane desires war.

It is perfectly said there can be no compromise with principle. If, as we believe in this country, right is upon our side, we must defend the right at any cost. Regardless of politics, the nation must stand unitedly with President Wilson. Whatever he does is right.

The President's note now in posses Practically unanimous in supporting in words and spirit as the two previous resident Wilson's representations to berlin. The President brushes aside the irrelevancies of the lerlin is editorial comment throughout last German note and also abendons the

nent as the dignity and safety

ing to this note; but the answer in writ-ing to this note; but the answer that the people of this country will await will be spoken in the waters of the war zone about the British Isle.

viously been said. There can be no possible doubt of its meaning. It is an ultimatum in fact, if not in form. Less than ever, after the clear exposition their amiability.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal

The note is clear, definite and in e matum goes a calm statement that this government will at any cost enforce the principle for which it contends. We doubt that any other living Ameriso clear, so forceful and at the same time so calm in tone as the message which Mr. Wilson has sent to the im-perial German government. It is not a threat, but it is a solemn affirmation that this country will at all costs up-hold the principles of freedom on the high seas for which it contends.

Boston Herald.

In substance, the President's theory whatever your words e, it is by your acts that we shall idee you. He does not purpose to go war over the Lusitania. The count entered against Course. the position this government has taken.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune.

The chicago Tribune.

The reply of the government to the present note does not distinguage.

The reply of the government to the present note does not distinguage.

The reply of the government to the present note does not distinguage.

The reply of the government to the present note does not distinguage.

The reply of the government to the proposed that it is on what hereafter happens that the outcome will depend.

From the lustiania. The countries is entered against Germany in our looks, and there it will remain until cleared. But it is on what hereafter happens that the outcome will depend.

From the logic of the President's note that the outcome will depend. sponsibilities which it had desire to

Our latest protest thrums the same President, which was brought to the claim that Germany cannot conduct a submarine blockade and at the same This leaves the whole question of peaceful relations between Germany and the United States in the hands of the German naval authorities. This government is convinced that they are able to prevent such occurrences as the sentiment of Starker and much misread special relations between Germany and the United States in the hands of seems apparent, the duty of all cities to be deemed to close it, as seems apparent, the duty of all cities to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books. Like the French special relations between Germany and the Mahama alarment of Starker and much misread spoliation and the Alabama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of Starker and the mach and the Mahama alarment of the nation. Now that the case is sents moderate American opinion. We serve notice that we still hold an account against Germany. Her refusal to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books. Like the French specific the mation. Now that the case is sents moderate American opinion. We serve notice that we still hold an account against Germany. Her refusal to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books. Like the French specific the mation. It still requests the German government to aspoliation and the Alabama claims, this this connection the hope is expressed

The note is so clear, so straightforward, so lacking in the customary frills of diplomatic language that there seems no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply. With great force and directness it restate; Thus the question rests. The burden of the offence is on Germany. She may remain friendly with the United States, in spite of all that she has done, if she chooses. If she does not choose, but prefers to continue to violate international law—and humanity's law as well—the breach of friendly its citizens under international law. law as well—the breach of friendly relations with the United States will be of her own making. She cannot say that the issue has not been made

In the most solemn sense, it is now

up to Germany. New Orleans Times-Picavune.

No American administration in sympathy with the nation's history, policy and traditions could do less. And none could have done better or more tactfully what it was necessary to do. Months of experience with sub-marine warfare have proved that Germany may comply with the American request, with the law of nations, with the principles of humanity and with her own expressions of principle and conviction without sacrifice of her submarine weapons or injury to her caus-

Indianapolis Star.

In no note that the United States has sent to Germany has the principle of "might makes right" been so clearly and definitely repudiated as in this latest. The refuge of lies has been sweptaway.

If these relentless would prefer self preservation without our good will to extinction with it, they will have to go their way and we ours sweptaway. Nor is there any ambiguity as to what follows. The note sets forth that if a belligerent finds itself unable to

as deliberately unfriendly. The adjective is strong and the one meaning in diplomatic usage of the phrase employed is "war."

Application of American history and tradition speak in President Wilson's vindication of the freedom of the high seas, his clear exposition of the rights of neutrals in time of war, his warm Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

In the new note it is made quite clear

Germany and the United States occupy It contains no common ground, his cordial desire, "penalty. It is act as the common friend" of warring

Editorials Back Note; Say Law Must Prevail NATION'S DIGNITY

of the Lusitania herror would be discontinue diplomatic relations the Kaiser's government. The that could be done would be to the could be done would be to fence to Indiscriminate Killing of Americans-It's Up to the Kaiser Now.

The World.

If Germany desires peace and friendship with the United States, it need surrender no lawful or essential military advantage. The President does does not ask that submarine warfare be abandoned or that it be rendered futile. He demands only that so far as Americans are concerned it must conform to the principles of law and humanity which were universally recognized until the German government suddenly became obsessed with its maniacal theories of "frightfulness."

What the President exacts of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation can demand of another responsible nation which has willfully murdered its citizens and deliberately need surrender no lawful or essential military advantage. The President does does not ask that submarine warfare be abandoned or that it be rendered futile. He demands only that so far as Americans are concerned it must conform to the principles of law and humanity which were universally recognized until the German government suddenly became obsessed with its maniacal theories of "frightfulness."

What the President exacts of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation can demand of another responsible nation which has willfully

avow "the wanton act of its naval sinking of the Lusitania"; that it shall "offer reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act," and that there must be no repetition by German com-manders of such crimes against citi-

people, but for civilization itself. Un-less the United States maintains its neutral rights, "without compromise and at any cost," there are no neutral rights left which any belligerent is bound to respect, and the whole world is given over to the terror of the sword

The Sun.

The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suppliant for favor, seeks no rivilege; the rights of neutrals and neutral nationals, founded in custom and butressed in law, enlist our defence. To invade them must be an act unfriendly, not alone to the immediate sufferers, but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation of the message, de-

Well as Berlin.

It is to be seen that our government,

although it cannot out of principle de-

longer possible to maintain its former one-sided viewpoint relative to inter-

national law at sea. As emphatic as its language is, as far as the Lusitania

GERMAN PRESS

to our own keeping. The Herald.

The Herald.

The German mind entirely misunderstands the American spirit. Germany has assumed from the first that she had a perfect right to do anything in contravention of the law of God or man, and even in violation of treatries or in the rape of civilization, which was for the benefit of Germany as a belligerent. Thus she assumed that she had a perfect right to sink American ships, to murder American citizens on merchant vessels, and pursue any other course in violation of law and treaties, just as she overran and butchered Belgium, but Germany is now down to the point "This state of the course but Germany is now down to the point she must either stop or carry on her illegal and barbarous campaign on the sea "by the right of might."

Journal of Commerce.

There is nothing compromising, nothing conciliatory except in tone and some friendly phrases, in the treatment of what has happened and what should misinterpretation of the message, de-tailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the Ger-this great common object be most finality about this missive throughout which seems to imply that the only That is the answer now to be waited

that the Lusitania matter would have had a very serious ending if the Ameri-can people, in their "inner sub-con-sciousness," were not plagued by a cer-tain feeling, not easily defined, that their attitude in the war has not been HERE DIFFERS ON TONE OF NOTE Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Stants-Zeilung" says: As we stated before the present note to Germany had been published, apparently our government had a secret "Staats-Zeitung" Sees It as Meant for London as

with England to force a Germany. We now have justifies our anticipations. Germany can never submit to the tone of it, and will, much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off

government but that of England, and The reference to the fact that the will create a very painful situation for United States and Germany have the German-Americans. The note shows same aim, as far as the freedom of the at all hazards.

The Westliche Post.

St. Louis, July 23.—The "Westliche Post," the leading German paper of the Southwest, to-morrow will say: To go into the detail of the new

many, may be materialized even before the termination of this war. At the same time the declaration is clearly made that the United States is prepared at any time to play the role of mediator in order to play the role of mediator in the declaration and the united States is prepared at any time to play the role of mediator in the declaration and the united States is prepared at any time to play the role of mediator in the note:

"From the viewpoint of a layman—one not versed in the intricacies of international law—I should say the American note may cause a reaction in German official circles which have been the control of the note:

"From the viewpoint of a layman—one not versed in the intricacies of international law—I should say the American note may cause a reaction in German official circles which have been the control of the note:

"From the viewpoint of a layman—one not versed in the intricacies of international law—I should say the American note may cause a reaction in German official circles which have been made that the United States is prepared at any time to play the role of mediator. have grasped, wherefore the insinua-tion that an answer to the note need not necessarily be made. That was the famous subterfuge for the avoidance of an open break.

The Amerika.

The "Amerika" will say:
The first noteworthy thing in the note is that the President has freed himself from the idea that submarine warfare must be abolished under all circumstances; and again that he concedes the methods of warfare at sea a thing too difficult to undertake. But I believe that G rmany will not deviate an iota from the course adopted in

its language is, as far as the Lusitania incident is concerned, as energetically seems the government now determined to protect the rights of neutrals against all of the belligerents. The diplomatic note which was handed to the Berlin government yesterday is meant at the same time for London.

The German Herold.

While Mr. Wilson's note abounds in strong expressions against Germany's attitude in the rights of neutrals, and while it declares that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the govern-

sels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly, we are certain that the complications will be settled amicably. The President has yielded to some extent, and so will undoubtedly German and so for the work of the

GERMAN OFFICIAL ASSERTS BRITISH

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

PLOTTED SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

Rotterdam (dispatch to "The London Daily News"), July 23 .- The most outrageous charges yet emanating from Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania appear in to-day's "Vossische Zeitung," in which Oswald Flamm, privy councillor and professor of naval construction, makes the astounding assertions that Captain Turner and the British Admiralty not only deliberately exposed the Lusitania to submarine attack, but accelerated the sinking of the ship by artificial means in order to drown Americans and bring about an American outburst against Germany.

Coming at the same time as the attack on the Orduna, the article is regarded as additionally interesting and outrageous. "To insure success of the attack," Professor Flamm says, "the

ship left New York at her scheduled time, took her customary route, arrived in English waters at her scheduled time and entered the danger zone in broad daylight and at reduced speed. Despite wireless appeals, the Admiralty sent no assistance to the ship, which was torpedoed according to plans and sank with a large number of Americans. It was then up to America to take the next step." This "kultured" scientist then discusses another and even worse

theory. He says: "The second explosion, granting that there was no ammunition on

board, could only be the result of an artificial cause with intentional design to sink the ship at any cost and executed by some bribed person on board. The fact that lifeboats were hung out in readiness preserved the appearance of careful management. As the investigation was behind closed doors, the general public must remain ignorant of the real facts until later developments.'

NOTE UPHOLDS LAWYERS SAY

Future Injury to U. S. Interests Will Be Actof War, F. R. Coudert Avers.

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN COMMENDS WILSON

Former Berlin Professor Fears Demand Will Cause Reaction Against United States.

Frederic R. Coudert, in commenting on the note to Germany last night

sibility of long-drawn-out and undignified lawyers' quarrels between the two nations. It is entirely clear that the U. S. WILL PRESS United States reaffirms its position that Germany is acting entirely withto out the law and that such a course will not be tolerated; that any future injury to American interests will be tantamount to a hostile act, an act of war. "This would seem to terminate the correspondence in which the United

States has exercised the maximum of patience compatible with her dignity. The government has now taken the only position compatible with logic and with its great position as champion of with its great position as champion of of Germany regarding the submarine with its great position as champion of of Germany regarding the submarine of the control of neutral rights, and the only great re- attack on the Cunard liner Orduna.

"I have no doubt this position, so forcibly laid down by the President, will be sustained by every American worthy of the name, to whatever party he may belong or of whatever racial antecedents he may be. Adherence to the nolicy that is so emphasically a laid.

Morgan J. O'Brien, formerly presid-ing justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, when the sub-stance of the note was communicated to him at his summer home at Good stance of the note was communicated to him at his summer home at Good to him at his summer home at Good Ground, Long Island, last night said:

"That is a good, strong note, and based on the principles which it does not seem Germany now can fail to recognize. The position of our government is entirely in accord with international law. There would have been no question about it if it had not been for the introduction of the submarine method of warfare, but, after all, that for the introduction of the submarine method of warfare, but, after all, that doesn't change the law or the principle involved. In order to do that it would have to be by the custom or consent of all the nations. No one nation can break the law or violate the principles involved, where neutral interests are concerned, without making itself responsible. The President has acted carefully

Chiengo, July 23.—The "Illinois tants-Zeitung" says:

As we stated before the present note of Germany had been published, apparently our government had a secret the agent of the property of Where the dignity and honor of the na-tion are involved we have to stand by the international law, and the position which the President has taken in main

fact that, because of existing condi-tions, which make it hard for her to observe the comity of nations and the rights of neutrals, she cannot use such rights of neutrals, she cannot use such a circumstance as an argument for the night and was delivered to the violating the laws. Everybody would like to see peace, but international law at 1:12 o'clock this afternoon.

The Ambassador was closeted with the coffers of the British navy's neglective.

night made the following comment on

submarine warfare as mapped out by the German Admiralty. In order that the submarine warfare be effective, it must be relentless. The American gov ernment not only asks that it be modi-fied, but that it should be eliminated it

principles laid down in it, and refrain expect is a severance of diplomatic re-from 'deliberately unfriendly' acts, she lations between the two powers thus

of being an outlaw among nations." Strong Statement of U.S. Rights, Says Convention

have to accept the consequences sharply at variance.'

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Albany, July 23.—Delegates to the
Constitutional Convention were generally pleased with the President's note.
George W. Wickersham, floor leader of the convention, said:
"It is gratifying to read such a clear

and vigorous assertion of our rights as a reutral power. Unless Germany is lost to all sense of international law abandon any further attacks upon neutral rights and to make such amends as possible for the wanton destruction of lives of Americans by the sinking of

the Lusitania."
Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, said:
"It has been for centuries acknowledged that the lives of non-combatants be preserved. That I believe to be a right of highest and growing importance and one which it is the sacred.

The commission has found many articles of value and money in the clothing sent to it. Some obviously was left there unintentionally. As there is no way to find the owners, this property goes to relief work. In a coat sent by a Nova Scotia woman was \$2. The surplus clothing has been given to other relief organizations, after being carefully searched for hidden gifts.

duty of this country to preserve." Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York City, declared: "I think the President has expressed worthing the serious conviction of the worthily the serious conviction of the American people." William Berri, editor of "The Brook-

country."
Judge George Clinton, sr., of Buffa-lo, declared:
"Of course I agree with all the Presi-

ORDUNA INQUIRY

American Swears He Saw

German Torpedo Pass

Orduna Annoys Berlin's

Gerard Omits Formality

Conflict with Germany

LAD SMUGGLED GIFT

FOR BELGIAN WAIF

In searching the pockets of clothing sent to the Belgian Relief Commission

In searching the pockets of clothing sent to the Belgian Relief Commission yesterday an envelope was found in a little pair of knee breeches, inscribed: "From Billy Fitzgerald, for a Belgian Boy." It contained three Canadian dimes, a half dime and eighteen Ca-

The contribution was in a case of clothing from Halifax. Billy's wishes

The commission has found many ar-

nadian cents.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

ON ILLEGAL ACTS William Berri, editor of the blowling Standard Union," said:
"It is a note all Americans will gladly accept. Our rights as a neutral power must be protected. To do this is our sacred duty. We are a peaceloving ration, but we also love justice." WITHIN TEN DAYS

John Lord O'Brian, of Buffalo, made Germany Disposed Of. "The note embodies a sound state-ment of law and an excellent state-ment of principle and it represents accurately the common sense of the U. S. Prepares to Renew Trade Protest.

\$100,000,000 GOODS dent says in the note. The statement that this country shall regard as a deliberately unfriendly act the sinking of any more merchant vessels with the loss of American lives is a diplomatic threat, not necessarily one of war. HELD IN HOLLAND

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 23.— Coincident
with making public of the note to Germany this afternoon it became known that the note to Great Britain pro-testing anew against unlawful re-

The British note of February 10 in troduced statistics showing that American trade with neutral countries had increased largely since the beginning of the war. It is not thought likely that

American passenger, that the ship was attacked without warning.

It is understood that an American swears he saw the torpedo pass the stern of the Orduna and that he also saw the shells fired at the ship strike the water. The investigation was made on a statement to the State Department that owing to British interference they were unable to get ships to transport their cargoes from Rotterdam.

By the terms of the British Order in Council goods of German origin are liable to seizure under certain conditions, and this fact has made the service of the seizure under certain conditions, and this fact has made the service of 3,000 importing firms recently complained to the State Department that owing to British interference they were unable to get ships to transport their cargoes from Rotterdam.

meat packers against the detention of their cargoes in British ports would not be treated specially in this note, but would be reserved for separate

Foes of Tirpitz Piracy With Cotton Contraband, Rotterdam, July 23 (Dispatch to "London Daily News").—The case of the Orduna has, I learn, caused considerable annoyance in Berlin among the No Payment to Shippers

London, July 23.—Strong pressure is being brought to have the governmen declare cotton contraband. Good judges of the trend of affairs hin the government may be forced to yield

in Delivering the Note ton interests here, the present perlin, July 23.—The new American regular action of declaring cotton of note to Germany reached here during traband, as the shipper is now





Co., and others who supply the critical. Served

State Department Will Submit Results of Five Months' Investigation.

war.

"It would seem that Germany in all her acts had for her sole purpose the overturning of the present standards of international law. The United States could not accept her suggestion to designiate free vessels, for that to designiste free vessels, for that would be surrendering the very rights we insist shall be protected." is generally believed it will be a firm and insistent demand on Great Brit-ain that it must conform to interna-

[By Cable to The Tribune

opponents of the Tirpitz school of biracy, and efforts are being made in hiplomatic circles to soften the blow to America by suggesting the inadvisabil-ity of accepting British reports of the occurrence before the report of the cap-tain of the submarine is received. This The proposition is receiving constant attention, with special consideration of the problem of avoiding injury to American interests. It is impossible for any one to say just when action is

should be recognized first, irrespective of other and incidental considerations. We all should strongly support the President in the stand he has taken."

Fears Berlin Reaction.

Professor Frederick Oechsner, formerly of the University of Berlin, last night made the following comment on the note:

"From the viewpoint of a layman—if the note is the following comment of the note:

"From the viewpoint of a layman—in grangazine and walked with it in his hard across the square from the emission of prevent-in and the present system of prevent-in the present system of prevent-in the coffers of the British navy's prize the coffers of the British

the document in a copy of an engineering magazine and walked with it in his hand across the square from the embassy to the Foreign Office, where he has been so frequent a visitor that a preliminary appointment was hardly necessary.

The few officials of the Foreign Office who have as yet seen the American note asked to be excused from commenting on it until they had had an opportunity to digest its contents carefully.

Herr von Jagow made a direct report on the document this afternoon to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor. The note probably will be published in Germany to-merrow. It was sent this afternoon to the Foreign Office manifolders, who made several copies of it. The work of translating it into German then began.

Newspapers here have published the British forecasts on the note, but refrain from commenting on it until they have received the official text.

Fear Failure of Plan

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Fear Failure of Plan

Fear Failure of Plan to Protect Shipments

Seen by Toronto Paper

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Toronto, July 23.—"The Globe" will ing in the United States an organization of the United States and Over-

delicate for hasty or muddling inferences."

Blames England, Too.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of "The Fatherland." expressed himself as "pleasantly disappointed" yesterday that the American note to Germany is insistent, if not a menacing tone as production of president Wilson has sent a simple and the American mote to Germany is justified and appropriate," Mr. Viereck said. "If, on the other hand, the note has been sent to Germany alone, it seems to me to be an infamous diplomatic blunder.

"England depends upon the United State, it is no doubt the production of President Wilson himself, as the preceding notes on the same subject were. For this reason it is likely to be taken seriously by the Germany alone, it seems to me to be an infamous diplomatic blunder.

"England depends upon the United States far more than Germany does. And yet Germany has even now been willing to meet us more than half way, while England has stubbornly refused to meet our justified demands."

Paul Fuller said: "Nothing can be more distinct than the imputation of that note, that if Germany does not formally and affirmatively accept the principles laid down in it, and refrain from 'deliberately unfriendly' acts, she

Bubbling with rare